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General Instructions

There are two main types of exercises:

The first is the completion of tables, designed to help you to see the basic shape of Hebrew handprinted letters or letters plus vowels. This is a copying exercise, and you should copy the letters into this booklet in the spaces provided.

The second type is designed to give you further *practice in handprinting* the Hebrew letters whilst associating them with their approximate English 'sound equivalent', or to give you *practice in recognising* Hebrew letters by associating them with their approximate English 'sound equivalent'. These exercises should be done on a separate sheet of paper or in a notebook – *not in this booklet* – and then checked against the key (pages 20-25).

It is important that you should not proceed from one exercise to the next until you can get all the answers correct *without reference to the tables*. In this way, you will only have to learn a few letters at a time.

Section 1

Here are the first 5 Hebrew letters for you to learn. Their approximate English equivalent sounds are: **G** as in good, **D** as in dot, **H** as in hand, **Z** as in zoo and **KH** as in the Scottish word loch. Note how similar  and  are (printed  and ). The only difference is that  has a gap (printed: ).

Table 1

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted										English Sound
EX 											G
											G
											D
											H
											Z
											KH

Exercise 1

Copy out the 5 handprinted letters, 5 times each, in the spaces provided, as indicated in the example. Notice that the printed letters are only a more elaborate form of the basic handprinted shapes. To get used to writing from right to left start in the right hand box and work from right to left for each letter in turn.

Exercise 2

On a separate sheet of paper, write out the English equivalent sound (**G**, **D**, **H**, **Z** or **KH**) of each of the Hebrew letters given below. Then check them against the key at the end of this booklet. Do not proceed to the next exercise until you can get all the answers correct without reference to **Table 1**. As these are Hebrew letters, the exercise goes from right to left.

 . 5	 . 4	 . 3	 . 2	 . 1
 . 10	 . 9	 . 8	 . 7	 . 6
 . 15	 . 14	 . 13	 . 12	 . 11
 . 20	 . 19	 . 18	 . 17	 . 16

Exercise 3

Handprint the Hebrew equivalents. Write your answers from right to left. Check against the key.

1. KH	2. H	3. Z	4. D	5. G
6. H	7. Z	8. KH	9. G	10. D
11. G	12. KH	13. Z	14. H	15. D
16. Z	17. G	18. H	19. D	20. KH

Section 2

Now that you can get all your answers correct on exercises 1, 2 and 3 without reference to the table, here are 6 more Hebrew consonants. Their approximate English equivalent sounds are: **T** as in time, (there are two of these!) **L** as in love, **S** as in sin, **R** as in red and **K** as in king.

Look how ל (ל) is taller than all the other letters, like an 'l' in English. ר (ר) looks like ד (ד) in Table 1. Just note the little tail that differentiates them: ד (ד) (ד).

ת (ת) has the same basic shape as ה and ח (ה and ח) in Table 1, but its characteristic is a knob at the foot of the left-hand stem: ת (ת). Note how the ק (ק) goes below the base line.

Table 2

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted								English Sound
ט		ט		ט		ט		ט	T
ל		ל		ל		ל		ל	L
ס		ס		ס		ס		ס	S
ר		ר		ר		ר		ר	R
ת		ת		ת		ת		ת	T
ק		ק		ק		ק		ק	K

Exercise 4

Copy out the 6 Hebrew letters in Table 2, five times each, in the spaces provided. Work from right to left.

Exercise 5

On a separate sheet of paper, write out the equivalent English sound. Then check against the key.

ת . 5 ק . 4 ט . 3 ל . 2 ט . 1
 ט . 10 ת . 9 ר . 8 ל . 7 ק . 6

ל . 15 ט . 14 ק . 13 ט . 12 ר . 11
 ת . 20 ל . 19 ר . 18 ט . 17 ט . 16

Exercise 6

Handprint the Hebrew equivalents. Remember to work from right to left. Check against the key. Give both versions of T.

1. T, T 2. L 3. S 4. K 5. R
 6. R 7. K 8. T, T 9. L 10. S
 11. T, T 12. R 13. S 14. T, T 15. L
 16. L 17. S 18. R 19. T, T 20. K

Exercise 7

Here is an exercise using all 11 Hebrew letters which you have learned. Give the English equivalents and check against the key.

ג . 5 ד . 4 ז . 3 ה . 2 ק . 1
 ט . 10 ה . 9 ר . 8 ל . 7 ת . 6
 ט . 15 ל . 14 ק . 13 ר . 12 ת . 11
 ת . 20 ט . 19 ז . 18 ת . 17 ד . 16

Exercise 8

Write out the Hebrew equivalent sounds, on a separate sheet of paper, then check against key.

1. L 2. G 3. T, T 4. H 5. D
 6. Z 7. S 8. G 9. K 10. R
 11. K 12. D 13. H 14. L 15. KH
 16. S 17. R 18. KH 19. T, T 20. Z

Section 3

You already know 11 Hebrew letters. Here are 8 more. V as in very, B as in boy, KH as in loch, K as in king, F as in fun, P as in pin, SH as in shop and S as in sun. There are only 4 basic shapes, the presence or the position of the dot being important, as it affects the sound.

Look carefully at **ב פ כ (ב פ כ)** and note the characteristics that differentiate them.

Note that KH has another Hebrew form here **כ (כ)**. You already know **ק (ק)**.

Note also that S has another Hebrew form here **ש (ש)**. You already know **ס (ס)**.

Note also that K has another Hebrew form here **כ (כ)**. You already know **ק (ק)**.

Table 3

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted								English Sound
ב		ב		ב		ב		ב	V
ב		ב		ב		ב		ב	B
כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	KH
כ		כ		כ		כ		כ	K
פ		פ		פ		פ		פ	F
פ		פ		פ		פ		פ	P
ש		ש		ש		ש		ש	SH
ש		ש		ש		ש		ש	S

Exercise 9

Copy out the 8 Hebrew letters in Table 3, five times each, in the spaces provided.

Exercise 10

Write out the English equivalent sounds, then check against the key.

פ . 5	ש . 4	פ . 3	כ . 2	ש . 1
כ . 10	כ . 9	ב . 8	ב . 7	כ . 6
ב . 15	פ . 14	ש . 13	ש . 12	פ . 11
ב . 20	ב . 19	כ . 18	ב . 17	ש . 16
כ . 25	פ . 24	פ . 23	ש . 22	כ . 21

Exercise 11

Handprint the Hebrew equivalents. For KH, K and S give both the forms which you have learned.

1. S, S	2. V	3. KH, KH	4. F	5. K, K
6. P	7. KH, KH	8. SH	9. S, S	10. B
11. V	12. K, K	13. V	14. KH, KH	15. F
16. KH, KH	17. B	18. S, S	19. V	20. SH

Exercise 12

You have now learned 19 of the 22 letters. Here is an exercise on all 19. Check your answers against the key.

כ . 5	ש . 4	ק . 3	ל . 2	ז . 1
ב . 10	ה . 9	ת . 8	פ . 7	ך . 6
ק . 15	ש . 14	ל . 13	ד . 12	כ . 11
ס . 20	ק . 19	ב . 18	א . 17	פ . 16

Section 4

Five Hebrew letters have a special form when they appear at the end of a word. You already know two of the letters, and the others are the equivalents of the English M as in man, N as in new and TS as in boots.

It is important for you to recognize these *final forms*. They tend to keep the characteristics of their normal form but extend below the line.

כ (ך) looks like ק (ך) in Table 1 except for the gap ק (ך).
 ך (ך) (final form) should not be confused with ט (ט) in Table 2, which is rounded on the base line.

Exercises 13, 14 and 15 will help you to learn these final forms.

Table 4

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted						English Sound
כ	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	KH
ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	ך	Final Form
מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	M
ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	ם	Final Form
נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	N
ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	ן	Final Form
פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	F
ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	ף	Final Form
צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	TS
ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	ץ	Final Form

Exercise 13

Copy out the Hebrew handprinted letters in Table 4, in the spaces provided.
 Note that four of the final forms go below the line.

Exercise 14

Write out the final forms of the Hebrew letters given below, on a sheet of paper *with lines on it*. Then check against the key.

5. כ 4. כ 3. כ 2. כ 1. כ
 10. כ 9. כ 8. כ 7. כ 6. כ
 15. כ 14. כ 13. כ 12. כ 11. כ
 20. כ 19. כ 18. כ 17. כ 16. כ

Exercise 15

Write out the 'normal' forms of the Hebrew handprinted final forms given below. Then check against the key.

5. ך 4. ך 3. ך 2. ך 1. ך
 10. ך 9. ך 8. ך 7. ך 6. ך
 15. ך 14. ך 13. ך 12. ך 11. ך
 20. ך 19. ך 18. ך 17. ך 16. ך

Exercise 16

Give the 'normal' Hebrew handwritten letters equivalent to the English sounds. Then check against the key. Give both 'normal' Hebrew equivalents for KH.

1. KH, KH 2. M 3. N 4. F 5. TS
 6. F 7. KH, KH 8. TS 9. N 10. M
 11. KH, KH 12. F 13. M 14. TS 15. N
 16. F 17. KH, KH 18. N 19. M 20. TS

Exercise 17

Here is an exercise using all the letters you now know. Write out the English equivalent sounds and check against the key.

ה .5	ב .4	א .3	כ .2	ג .1
ז .10	ח .9	ט .8	ד .7	פ .6
ך .15	צ .14	ס .13	ק .12	ש .11
ב .20	ג .19	ד .18	ה .17	ו .16
ז .25	ח .24	ט .23	י .22	כ .21
ל .30	מ .29	נ .28	ס .27	ע .26

Section 5

In this section you will learn the approximate Hebrew equivalent sounds for V as in very, O as in sauce and OO as in pool. They all have the same basic shape. The absence or presence of the dot is very important as is its position. When the dot appears, this letter becomes a vowel.

וּ (וּ) should not be confused with וּ (וּ) in Table 1, which has a larger knob at the top of and a bend in the stem וּ (וּ).

You will also learn the Hebrew equivalent for Y as in yellow or say. It looks like an apostrophe as it sits above the line.

Table 5

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted								English Sound
וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	V
וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	O(au)
וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	וּ	OO
י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	Y

Exercise 18

Copy out the Hebrew handwritten letters, in the spaces provided, in Table 5.

Exercise 19

Write out the English sound equivalents. Check against the key.

וּ .5	וּ .4	וּ .3	וּ .2	וּ .1
וּ .10	וּ .9	וּ .8	וּ .7	וּ .6
וּ .15	וּ .14	וּ .13	וּ .12	וּ .11
וּ .20	וּ .19	וּ .18	וּ .17	וּ .16

Exercise 20

Handprint the Hebrew equivalents. Check against the key.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. Y | 2. O | 3. OO | 4. V | 5. Y |
| 6. O | 7. V | 8. OO | 9. O | 10. V |
| 11. Y | 12. OO | 13. Y | 14. V | 15. O |
| 16. OO | 17. O | 18. V | 19. OO | 20. Y |

Exercise 21

Here is a revision exercise, using all the letters which you have learned, in all their forms. Give the English equivalents. Then check against the key.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 14 .5 | 11 .4 | 7 .3 | 1 .2 | 9 .1 |
| 1 .10 | 7 .9 | 4 .8 | 11 .7 | 7 .6 |
| 1 .15 | 7 .14 | 9 .13 | 1 .12 | 11 .11 |
| 10 .20 | 11 .19 | 4 .18 | 7 .17 | 1 .16 |
| 11 .25 | 7 .24 | 4 .23 | 1 .22 | 7 .21 |
| 10 .30 | 11 .29 | 7 .28 | 7 .27 | 9 .26 |
| 7 .35 | 7 .34 | 7 .33 | 11 .32 | 1 .31 |

Section 6

The Silent Letters

The Hebrew letters נ (נ) and ו (ו) have no sound of their own! They are used to 'carry' a vowel, and take on the sound of the vowel.

ו (ו) should not be confused with ו (ו) in Table 4.

In ו (ו) the V shape of the letter is larger than in ו (ו) and meets the horizontal bar on the base line rather than on the stem.

Table 6

Hebrew Printed	Hebrew Handprinted								English Sound
נ		נ		נ		נ		נ	—
ו		ו		ו		ו		ו	—

Exercise 22

Copy out the handprinted form of נ and ו, in Table 6, in the space provided.

Exercise 23

Here are the printed letters of the Hebrew alphabet in alphabetical order. Give the handprinted version of each letter, check against the key. This is an important exercise. It will help you relate the printed letters in the illustrated textbook to the sound recordings when you start the course proper.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ה .5 | ד .4 | ג .3 | ב .2 | א .1 |
| י .10 | ט .9 | ח .8 | ז .7 | ו .6 |
| ם .15 | מ .14 | ל .13 | ך .12 | כ .11 |
| פ .20 | ע .19 | ס .18 | ן .17 | נ .16 |
| ר .25 | ק .24 | ץ .23 | צ .22 | ף .21 |
| | | | ת .27 | ש .26 |

Section 7

Hebrew Vowels

In English, vowel sounds are represented by letters (a, e, i, o, u). In Hebrew they are represented by 'vowel points' which are placed under or at the side of the letters with which you are now familiar. In Table 7, we illustrate the relationship between vowels and letters by using a square as a symbol for any Hebrew letter.

Of course, pronunciation varies according to whether or not the syllable is stressed, and different speakers have slightly different pronunciations.

Table 7

Hebrew vowel positions	English sound equivalents
	ah as in calm
	
	e as in met
	
	ee as in meet
	
	o as in sauce
	
	oo as in boot
	

Exercise 24

In Table 7 there are 3 columns of squares. The middle column has vowel points next to each square. Copy out each vowel point, in the correct position, next to the 'blank' square in the other two columns. *We again emphasize that the English sound equivalents are only approximate.*

Section 8

Sheva and Dagesh

In the next section of this booklet you will be introduced to the recordings of the Hebrew Course. There is a large amount of recorded material for you to listen to, and all the text of the recordings is printed in the illustrated textbook. You will soon be able to listen to the recordings and follow them in the textbook. This booklet has been prepared to help you to do just that. There are, however, a few more 'dots' to which we must draw your attention. In this booklet we shall not attempt a detailed theoretical explanation of their functions. The recordings, the illustrated textbook and the handbook will help you to understand the roles they play in the Hebrew language. We do, however, want you to *recognize* them and *accept their presence* in the illustrated textbook. In time you will *understand* their functions.

Sheva

The sheva (pronounced shva) is two dots (:), like a colon. Its Hebrew name is שְׁוָא. When שְׁוָא appears, it is invariably *under* a Hebrew letter. At the beginning of a syllable, שְׁוָא is pronounced like the English e (an 'uh' sound) as is the, under, and enter, as in the word: שְׁמִי (pronounced shemee) which means 'my name' (is).

When שְׁוָא is under a letter which is not at the beginning of a syllable, it does not have a sound of its own. It denotes the absence of any vowel sound associated with the consonant under which it is located, as in the word:

יִשְׂרָאֵל (pronounced is-ra-el).

Under the letters א, ה, ח and ו when they are at the beginning of a syllable, שְׁוָא combines with the vowel points - , י , or ת . In this way, the composite vowel points -י , יי , and תי are formed. These vowel-sheva combinations are pronounced 'quickly' as in the words: אֲנִי (pronounced anee) which means I, or חֳדָשִׁים (pronounced khodashim) which means months.

You will find numerous examples of this phenomenon in the Hebrew course. By listening carefully you will understand what we mean by 'quickly'

Dagesh

A dot in a consonant which is preceded and followed by a vowel causes the consonant to be doubled in pronunciation. For example the Hebrew word for *teacher* is מורה (pronounced moreh). The Hebrew word for *the teacher* (one word in Hebrew) is המורה (pronounced hammoreh). This dot is called Dagesh, in Hebrew דגש.

Section 9

Hebrew Sounds

It is now time for you to hear some spoken Hebrew from the Linguaphone Hebrew Course. In the course, there is a section devoted to 'Hebrew Sounds'. It is on pages 134 and 135 in the *illustrated textbook*, and is divided into 12 sections. The first 3 sections are enlarged and reproduced in this booklet. They contain all 22 letters in the Hebrew alphabet. Note that the *illustrated textbook* is printed 'back to front' compared to a book in English.

The recordings of the sounds are to be found at the end of side 2, cassette 5.

To help you find them, they follow a conversation between a male and a female voice, and are introduced by a male voice saying תרגילי הנאה (Targilayhagiya) = Exercises of the Sounds. The same male voice then goes on to say: Da, Li, Ma, Ni, Ga, Di, Te, etc.

Exercise 25

Listen to the sounds of Section 1, following them on the enlarged reproduction given at the top of the next page. Do this as many times as is necessary for you to be able to hear a sound and identify the letter representing it with ease. Then switch off the recordings and *read* the sounds out aloud. If in doubt, listen to the recordings again.

1.

ד ל מ נ ג ד ת
פ כ ש לו יו ש ל
ני הנו ט ר מ מי
ע נ חי ח קן או זי
ט פ צ נ ב נ ת
ע הו ג ש ד ת ס א

Exercise 26

On a separate piece of paper, with lines, handprint Section 1 of the sounds, above, reading them aloud as you do so. Then check against the key. Pay special attention to the way letters sit on, go above or below the lines.

Exercise 27

Hebrew sounds, Sections 2 and 3. Listen to Sections 2 and 3 until you can easily follow them on the enlarged reproduction given below. Then switch off the recordings and read them aloud. If in doubt, listen again.

2.

כף עץ אם אף רץ גל על אל
שיר עיר זיו דוד טוב אור

3.

ישב למד לקח
מלך גשם ערב
שלום וילון ברנך

Exercise 28

Handprint sections 2 and 3 of the Hebrew sounds, on a separate piece of paper with lines, reading aloud as you do so. Then check against the key.

Section 10

The Hebrew Alphabet

The letters are in alphabetical order, from right to left. Each letter is given four times. The cursive (handwritten) form is given twice, the second time with arrows showing you how to form each letter.

ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	Printed
ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	Hand Printed
ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	Cursive
ט	ח	ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א	
ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י				Printed
ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י				Hand Printed
ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י				Cursive
ס	נ	מ	ל	כ	י				
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע	Printed
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע	Hand Printed
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע	Cursive
ת	ש	ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף	פ	ע	

Section 11

Now that you have worked through the exercises on the alphabet and are familiar with the letters and vowel system you are ready to begin the introductory lesson of the course. Turn to instruction 2 in the Handbook.

Where to find ...

In the Handbook	Pages
Instructions on how to use the course	x
Translation of the Introduction from the textbook	1, 2, 3
Notes on the lessons	4
Appendix on Hebrew grammar: Contents	238
Appendix on Hebrew grammar: Index	283
Hebrew-English Vocabulary,* cross-referenced to	
the lessons	284
The Sounds of Hebrew	313
In the Illustrated Textbook	
Introduction	2, 3, 4, 5
Beginning of Lesson 1	6
The Sounds of Hebrew	134, 135

*The page numbers follow the English order, so that the alphabetical vocabulary list begins on page 284, but each page reads in the Hebrew manner, starting with the right-hand column at the top and finishing at the bottom of the left-hand column.

Keys to the exercises

Exercise 2

1. G	2. D	3. H	4. Z	5. KH
6. D	7. G	8. Z	9. KH	10. H
11. Z	12. H	13. KH	14. G	15. D
16. H	17. G	18. Z	19. D	20. KH

Exercise 3

λ . 5	τ . 4	ζ . 3	η . 2	π . 1
τ . 10	λ . 9	π . 8	ζ . 7	η . 6
τ . 15	η . 14	ζ . 13	π . 12	λ . 11
π . 20	τ . 19	η . 18	λ . 17	ζ . 16

Exercise 5

1. T	2. L	3. S	4. K	5. T
6. K	7. T	8. R	9. T	10. S
11. R	12. S	13. K	14. T	15. L
16. S	17. T	18. R	19. L	20. T

Exercise 6

ר . 5	ק . 4	ס . 3	ל . 2	ט, טת . 1
ס . 10	ל . 9	ט, טת . 8	ק . 7	ר . 6
ל . 15	ט, טת . 14	ס . 13	ר . 12	ט, טת . 11
ק . 20	ט, טת . 19	ר . 18	ס . 17	ל . 16

Exercise 7

1. K	2. H	3. Z	4. D	5. G
6. T	7. L	8. R	9. H	10. T
11. KH	12. R	13. K	14. L	15. S
16. D	17. KH	18. Z	19. S	20. T

Exercise 8

ד . 5	ה . 4	ט, ת . 3	ג . 2	ל . 1
ד . 10	ק . 9	ג . 8	ס . 7	ז . 6
ח . 15	ל . 14	ה . 13	ד . 12	ק . 11
ז . 20	ט, ת . 19	ח . 18	ה . 17	ס . 16

Exercise 10

1. SH	2. KH	3. P	4. S	5. F
6. KH	7. B	8. V	9. K	10. KH
11. F	12. S	13. SH	14. P	15. V
16. S	17. B	18. K	19. B	20. V
21. K	22. SH	23. P	24. F	25. KH

Exercise 11

ב, כ . 5	פ . 4	ח, כ . 3	ב . 2	ש, שׂ . 1
ב . 10	ש, שׂ . 9	שׂ . 8	ח, כ . 7	פ . 6
פ . 15	ח, כ . 14	ב . 13	ב, כ . 12	ב . 11
שׂ . 20	ב . 19	ש, שׂ . 18	ב . 17	ח, כ . 16

Exercise 12

1. Z	2. T	3. KH	4. SH	5. KH
6. R	7. P	8. T	9. H	10. B
11. K	12. D	13. L	14. S	15. K
16. F	17. G	18. V	19. KH	20. S

Exercise 14

7 .5	7 .4	7 .3	□ .2	7 .1
7 .10	7 .9	7 .8	7 .7	□ .6
□ .15	7 .14	7 .13	7 .12	7 .11
7 .20	7 .19	7 .18	□ .17	7 .16

Exercise 15

מ .5	נ .4	פ .3	צ .2	כ .1
צ .10	מ .9	כ .8	פ .7	נ .6
כ .15	נ .14	מ .13	צ .12	פ .11
נ .20	צ .19	כ .18	פ .17	מ .16

Exercise 16

צ .5	פ .4	נ .3	מ .2	כ,ח .1
מ .10	נ .9	צ .8	כ,ח .7	פ .6
נ .15	צ .14	מ .13	פ .12	כ,ח .11
צ .20	מ .19	נ .18	כ,ח .17	פ .16

Exercise 17

1. N	2. K	3. T	4. V	5. F
6. F	7. H	8. G	9. M	10. L
11. S	12. KH	13. S	14. P	15. N
16. TS	17. B	18. D	19. R	20. KH
21. KH	22. M	23. H	24. F	25. T
26. TS	27. P	28. K	29. Z	30. SH

Exercise 19

1. V	2. Y	3. OO	4. O	5. V
6. O	7. Y	8. O	9. V	10. OO
11. OO	12. V	13. Y	14. O	15. Y
16. O	17. OO	18. V	19. OO	20. Y

Exercise 20

7 .5	7 .4	7 .3	7 .2	7 .1
7 .10	7 .9	7 .8	7 .7	7 .6
7 .15	7 .14	7 .13	7 .12	7 .11
7 .20	7 .19	7 .18	7 .17	7 .16

Exercise 21

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. F | 2. N | 3. KH | 4. SH | 5. T |
| 6. N | 7. KH | 8. TS | 9. O | 10. V |
| 11. S | 12. B | 13. F | 14. R | 15. KH |
| 16. V | 17. L | 18. G | 19. M | 20. S |
| 21. Z | 22. K | 23. TS | 24. Y | 25. T |
| 26. P | 27. OO | 28. D | 29. H | 30. M |
| 31. K | 32. SH | 33. Y | 34. OO | 35. O |

Exercise 23

Check your answers *very carefully* against this key. Some Hebrew letters are very similar in appearance. If you have made any mistakes, look at the letters in the exercise very carefully to see why you have confused one with another.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ה . 5 | ד . 4 | ג . 3 | ב . 2 | א . 1 |
| ו . 10 | ז . 9 | ח . 8 | ז . 7 | ו . 6 |
| ט . 15 | י . 14 | ל . 13 | ך . 12 | כ . 11 |
| פ . 20 | ע . 19 | ס . 18 | ן . 17 | נ . 16 |
| ק . 25 | ק . 24 | ץ . 23 | צ . 22 | ף . 21 |
| | | | ת . 27 | ש . 26 |

Exercise 26

דָּ לִמְנַגְדָּה
פֶּכֶשׁ לוֹיֵשׁ ל
נִיֵּנוּ מִמִּי
עַנְחִים קְאוֹזִי
פֶּפֶצֶנְבִּוֹת
עֶהוּג שֶׁדֶתֶסֶא

Exercise 28

כָּפֶעַץ אִם אֶפֶרֶץ גַּל עַל אֶל
שִׁיר עִיר זִיו דּוֹד מוֹב אוֹר

רָשָׁב לָמַד לָקַח
מֶלֶךְ גִּשְׁס עָרֵב
שָׁלוֹם וִילוֹן בְּרוֹךְ